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the city that sells things for the home.

NO. 14,017 43RD YEAR

# COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 6:45; sets, 8:29.  
Mean temperature yesterday, 67.  
Weather today, cloudy; showers.  
Sunshine yesterday, 88 per cent of  
possible.

## RUSSIANS DRIVE WEDGE INTO AUSTRIAN CENTER AND WIN GREAT BATTLE IN THE EAST

7 Day Struggle Ends in Victory for Czar's  
Army; 120,000 Austrians Taken Pris-  
oners; Many Guns Captured

ARMIES in East Prussia Are Driven Back;  
Kaiser Unable to Send More Troops to  
Aid of Ally and May Withdraw Part  
of Forces Already Sent to Austria  
to Check Western Retreat

LONDON, Sept. 14. (Monday)—The crucial battle in the eastern theater of war has been fought. Thirty thousand Austrian prisoners were captured yesterday by the Russians, including several hundred officers. Within the last three days the Russians have captured 120,000 men and huge quantities of arms and munitions.

The decisive action came at the conclusion of 17 days' fighting, in which more than 3,000,000 men were engaged, and was the culmination of the driving movement of the Russians. The battle of Tannenberg was the entering wedge which severed the main Austrian armies.

Germany is reported to have notified her ally that she cannot send any more reinforcements into Austria, as every available soldier is divided in the west. It is said that some of the 120,000 reinforcements may be withdrawn.

GERMANS ARE DRIVEN  
OUT OF EAST PRUSSIA

LONDON, Sept. 14. (Monday)—A Central News dispatch from Petrograd says that the German forces in East Prussia have withdrawn with most losses—about 100,000—but are still bringing reinforcements. The Germans are using their chief efforts in the region of the Baltic, where the Russians are.

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1914

American Red Cross Relief Corps Now on Way to War-Stricken Europe



The top picture is of the Hamburg American liner Hamburg, repainted in red and white and renamed the Red Cross.

Below at the left are (from left to right) Miss Helen Scott Hay, supervising nurse; Miss Jane Delano, president of the American Red Cross, and Maj. Robert Paterson, in charge of the expedition.

At the right is a group of the heroic nurses photographed before they sailed. After reaching Europe, the nurses will be divided into units of 16 nurses each, and dispatched to the various countries with whose armies they are to serve in the field.

## IRISH PLEDGE AID TO THE BELGIANS

RIVMOND SAWS WORLD  
MINDS APPALLED

Irishmen See Witnessed  
at Monster Demonstra-  
tion in London

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Remarkable scenes were witnessed this afternoon outside Westminster cathedral. From the balcony of the cathedral, Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium and archbishop of Malines, blessed a procession of London Irishmen and women numbering more than 50,000.

When the cardinal appeared on the balcony he was faced by a dense crowd stretching from one end of the avenue to the other. He stood between John E. Redmond, the Irish National leader, and T. P. O'Connor, with John Dillon, the bishop of Southwark, and many distinguished Catholic laymen grouped around.

Signal for Outburst.

The appearance of the cardinal was the signal for an outburst of cheering which continued for several minutes. He had recently returned from the papal conclave at Rome, and during his absence from Malines he learned of the havoc wrought by the Germans throughout his archdiocese. In London he learned that his sister and three nephews were among the refugees from Belgium.

At the outburst, the cardinal was overcome with emotion and tears rolled down his cheeks as he stood with outstretched arms.

The procession occupied an hour in passing and when the first section halted, the cardinal commanded silence. Then, raising his hand, he shouted:

"God Save Ireland!"

This was the signal for a fresh roar of cheering and the crowd shouted back: "God save Belgium!"

After the procession passed, Mr. O'Connor read an address signed by Mr. Redmond, on behalf of the Irish party, and Mr. O'Connor, on behalf of the Irish people, as follows:

"To all the civilized world your country, comparatively small in size and population, with an army in size also comparatively small, but facing gigantic odds in defense of your national independence, stands forth in imperishable glory by its courageous endurance, its heroic facing of great odds, its obstinate and inflexible resolve to fight out the struggle for freedom to the last hour, and, if need be, to the last man."

World Stands Appalled.

"True culture in all the world stands appalled, and in hopeless grief at the destruction of some of the most beautiful and historic monuments which Belgian art and Belgian piety have raised during centuries of effort."

"We, as Irishmen and Irish women in Great Britain, and knowing the feelings of our fellow citizens of other races, join our brother fellow-citizens in the determination to see that the afflictions of your country shall be mitigated as far as our good will and our re-

asonable efforts will permit."

Operators Silent.

No comment upon the truce has been made as yet by the operators, aside from the statement that the proposed terms were being carefully considered.

Wholesale arrests of union miners and officials have been made recently in Las Animas county on charges growing out of strike disturbances and numerous other civil and criminal trials.

Acceptance of the three-year truce by both sides would be followed by the immediate withdrawal of the federal troops from the strike zone. These are the chief propositions to come before the convention for consideration.

Operators Silent.

Officials close to the president have said that he reluctantly would support the truce tax, while others believe that he will advise the committee to make a third attempt to provide for increasing the revenue without precipitating party strife.

It has been determined, however, by administration leaders in the house party on a fight for the freight tax, the president will support it. Such a decision inescapably will result in a tax on the house, but administration leaders do not believe the opposition could rally strength enough to

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May Hold Party Caucus.

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## STEAMER RED CROSS SAILS FOR EUROPE

Officers 125 Trained Nurses,  
30 Surgeons and Large  
Hospital Supply

WILL DOCK AT FALMOUTH

After Many Delays, American  
Relief Corps Gets Under  
Way for War Zone

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer Red Cross, bound on an errand of mercy to the European war zone, left her anchorage in Gravesend bay at 5:08 p. m. today and shortly before 6 o'clock was on her way to sea past the Sandy Hook bar.

It was after many delays that the big white ship, which is conveying doctors, nurses and supplies to the European war field, finally put to sea. Difficulties over the making of her crew, due to the fear of international complications, had at last been smoothed out; every new American seaman had learned the duties of his post from his retiring German predecessor, and on the vessel herself everything was shipshape.

Ships Join in Farewell Salute.

As the vessel steamed down the bay with her red crosses gleaming in the sunset and her flags fluttering, the whistles of all sorts of watercraft joined in a farewell chorus. Along the rail were massed the blue-coated nurses, forming a solid blue band above the white of the ship's side and the red of red just below her deck.

The Red Cross carried 126 trained nurses and 30 surgeons and an equipment of thousands of pounds of absorbent cotton, bandages, drugs and surgical instruments. Her first stop will be at Falmouth, England, where 24 nurses and six surgeons will be landed for service in English hospitals.

At Rotterdam nurses for Austria, Germany and Russia will disembark and the rest will be left at some French port.

Will Dock at Falmouth.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The American ambassador, Walter Hines Page, was advised today that the American Red Cross relief ship was sailing from New York and would dock at Falmouth September 22, there to await further orders.

Henry S. Breckinridge, the American assistant secretary of war, who is at Paris, is obtaining reports from army officers and consular officials in England and on the continent to the relief work which has been done with the American Red Cross.

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# News of the Week From Across the Water

By Special Cable From the International News Service

## PRIVATEERING AND SEARCHING OF NEUTRAL SHIPS URGED IN ENGLAND

GERMANS VIOLATE LAWS OF NATIONS, BRITISH CHARGE, AND SHOULD TAKE MEASURES IN OWN HANDS FOR PROTECTION

By PHILIP EVERETT

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Lively agitation has been started here for the resumption of privateering and the searching of neutral ships for contraband. It is freely asserted that Germany has broken the declaration of London's provisions by striking out merchant vessels as commerce-destroyers and from that it is argued that Great Britain should pursue similar methods.

There are undoubtedly a large number of ship owners who would welcome letters of marque and reprisal and would forthwith fit out swift vessels to search the seas for goods in German, or Austrian, flags attached.

Trouble with the United States and other neutral nations is anticipated in the quarters if the right to capture enemy goods under neutral flags is energetically asserted.

English Argument for Plan.

Thomas G. Boles voices the argument for privateering and capture of enemy goods at sea today as follows: "We were tricked in 1856 into conditional renunciation of the right to capture our enemy's goods at sea and us by cutting off his sea communications to condemn his population to famine prices and to reduce him to subjection."

The exercise of that right it was then detached from Napoleon, his especially his Russian ally, right about the expedition to Moscow, which aided him, and left France to us in as much for overseas service as we are at the same time living in these islands.

Should the present war last, and we remain bound by the declaration of 1856, the strength of our ally will avail us nothing to put our enemy in the great and determining stress of its power.

As we would recover that power we would withdraw from the declaration, not a treaty, not a convention, surrounded by the sanctions bearing on either. It was avowedly without authority. It has never

"Are we to be all traitors and all international laws demolished by Germany and we, without lifting a hand, stoned to their ruin?" Are we tamely to see our seas sown with mines?

"Are we to sit still until our soil is invaded, our country devastated, our cities and our homesteads given to the torch, and our fellow-subjects either shot down or forced to do the enemy's work on our own roads, while we, forsooth, remain with our hands tied, without asserting our irresistible power on the seas? Are we to make war as though it were peace?"

No Fear From U. S.

"Some indeed fear that were we to resume our right to capture enemy goods under the neutral flag, we might offend the neutral powers. That certainly could not be true of the United States—now the chief of them. For the United States has never yet acceded to the declaration of Paris; they have always maintained the right to capture enemy goods in neutral ships, and all their courts have invariably affirmed that right. They therefore would be the very last power to question the exercise of the right, or to object to Great Britain resuming now that with which the United States have never parted."

"Moreover, it is to be remembered that the exercise of the right inflicts no damage whatever upon the neutral ship in which the enemy cargo is captured. For so soon as the captured property is placed in safety, not only is the neutral ship which car-

"The marquis di San Giuliano, minister for foreign affairs, is Italy's strong man and no figure save only King Victor Emmanuel is more commanding.

He faces the most difficult and delicate problem before an Italian statesman since Italy became free and united. The author and prosecutor of the campaign against Tripoli is not a man to shrink from it.

But there is doubt where his sympathies, or rather his views of Italy's present course, lie. By most he is believed to be of the party upholding the triple alliance. But this is very doubtful.

The marquis is a Sicilian of Norman descent, some 65 years old, a senator and an inveterate student of international affairs. In nearly 35 years of political life he has held but four offices. His appointment in 1888 as foreign minister was not well received in Vienna and Berlin. He knew far too much for the comfort of his country's allies. Foreign and colonial questions have been his hobby almost since boyhood; he has something of Lord Curzon's old passion for investigating them on the spot and at first hand. Albania, the Balkans, the Trentino, Tripoli, Smyrna, all the districts in fact, which are the special concern of the Italian foreign office, he has visited and explored, not as a mere sightseer but, as his admiring writings show, as a keen and comprehensive observer of men and affairs.

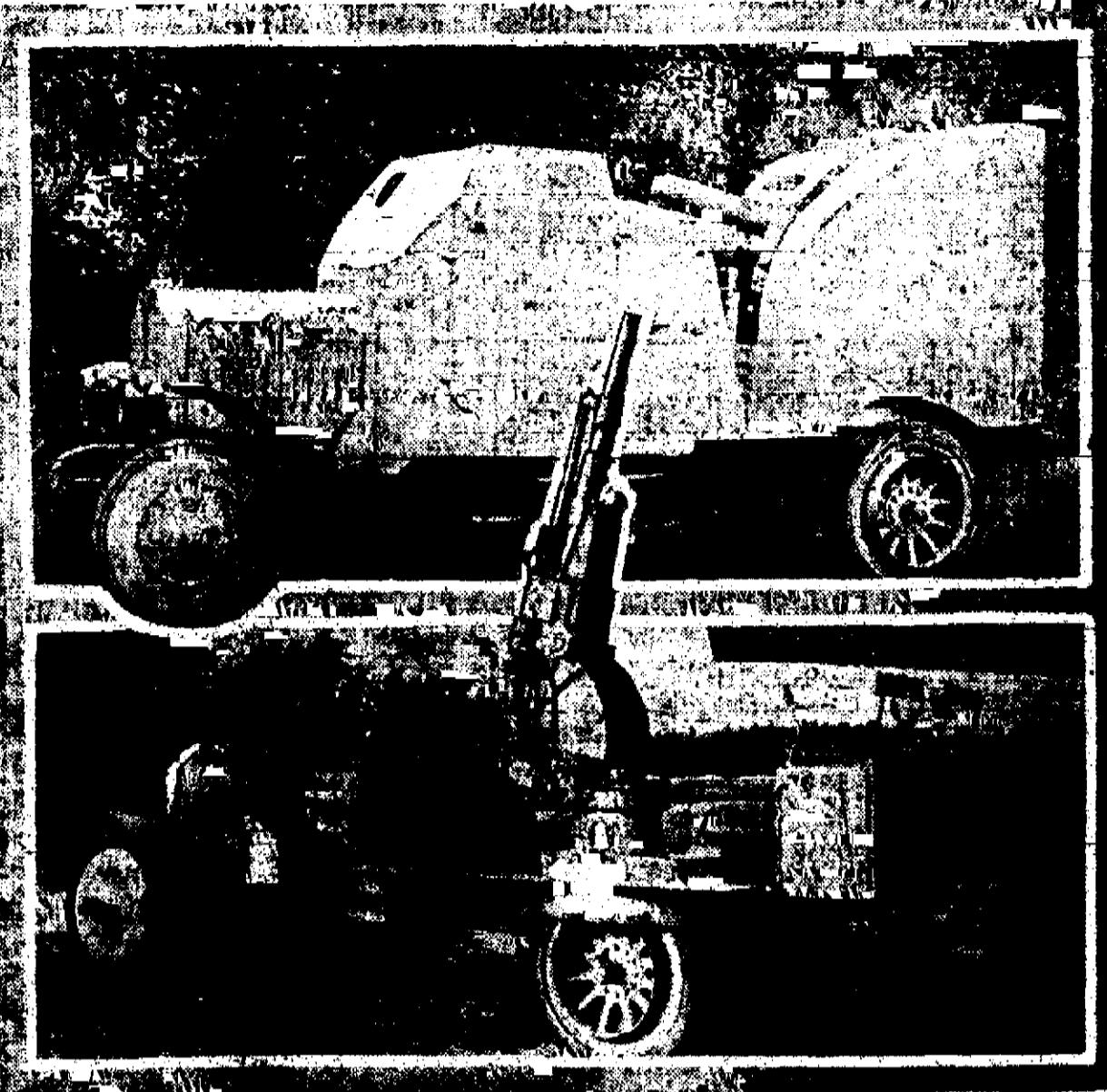
Happily the king, who is Italy's wisest statesman, and the marquis see eye to eye. Both worked together to make the Tripolitan adventure, not merely a success but the beginning of a new Italian resurgiment (resurrection). Neither is a jingo; neither seeks a chance to revive those colonizing enterprises that received an ignominious check at Adowa; but each is convinced that Italian interests can no longer be maintained by a merely negative policy.

What line they will together map out in the present crisis will be known in a very few days. Meanwhile, it is worth remembering that when the Marquis di San Giuliano was the Italian ambassador in London six or seven years ago, he never disguised his faith that the old friendship between Great Britain and Italy should be something more than a tradition and should be cemented by practical cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of European politics.

ARTHUR BALFOUR,  
Ex-Premier of England.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Arthur Balfour, ex-premier of England, has done much to encourage recruiting by his speech. He appeared with Premier Adenauer at the historic Guildhall of the city of London and in other places. The Guildhall is now used as one of the recruiting stations.

## Armored Automobile and Aeroplane Guns Used by Germans



## How the Poles Lost Their Kingdom; May Regain Many Privileges by Czar's Order

There are today—approximately 300,000 Poles in the German and Austrian armies, and 400,000 Poles under arms for Russia who are opposing them. Military experts point out the possibility that the czar was aiming to alienate the Polish soldiers of Russia's enemies when he issued his recent proclamation, promising autonomy for the ancient kingdom of Poland.

Poland disappeared as an independent and intact state in 1792 when the first partition of the kingdom was effected among Russia, Austria, and Prussia. There was a second partition in 1793 and the third and last partition occurred in 1795. The division of the Polish kingdom among the three powers, Russia, Prussia and Austria, was rearranged by the congress of Vienna in 1815. In the rearrangement, the shares of Prussia and Austria were reduced and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw was added to the Russian empire.

Warsaw Autonomous.

This Grand Duchy of Warsaw, or the very much truncated kingdom of Poland, was absolutely autonomous and independent of Russia, the only bond of union being personal, the same monarch being the sovereign of each state. The czar was represented by a viceroy and a council of state. A constitution was granted of a fairly liberal character. There was a parliament of two houses, a nominated senate and an elected chamber. The Polish language was the official medium. The Catholic church was given equality of treatment. Public employment was restricted to Poles.

This pleasant arrangement continued until 1831, when the Poles, allying themselves with Russia, arose in rebellion, and were utterly crushed by the czar. Their constitution was taken away, their parliament abolished, their army added to that of Russia and the Russian language was substituted for Polish and made compulsory. All principal posts were filled by Russians.

Scattered to Four Winds.

In this sorry state the Poles have lived until now. They have been scattered to all parts of the world, to Germany, France, England and America.

In the present war it is estimated that 110,000 Poles are fighting with Germany, 42,000 with Austria and 400,000 with Russia.

The czar's proclamation may then perhaps be taken as a pledge to re-

store the constitution of 1815 not only to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, but to the whole of old Poland as it was before the first partition in 1792.

Russia could not fulfill this pledge, therefore, unless the allies are victorious in the great war. Parts of the old kingdom are held by Germany and Austria and they would never consent to restore their Polish lands unless Russia should be in position to dictate terms of peace.

New State May Result.

Germany would have to yield up to the proposed restored kingdom of Poland about 20,000 square miles of territory, and Austria about 25,000 square miles. It may be supposed that Russia would also surrender her shares of the partitioned territory, about 200,000 square miles.

Thus there would appear on the map of Europe "after the war" a large new state of approximately 281,500 square miles of rich and valuable territory, or nearly five times the size of England and Wales. The total population would be about as large as that of Spain. It would be rather heterogeneous in race and religion.

The purpose of the czar's proclamation may have been two-fold, to prevent an uprising in Russian Poland, which is always threatening, and to induce revolts in German Poland and Austrian Galicia.

"Ahoi!" said the leader of the Scouts, and they halted. In any case it would have been necessary, as they had instructions to wait there for further orders. Orders are gospel to Scouts. The young captain, red in the face, threw down the glove at once.

"Who are you laughing at?"

The man in the shirt coat apologized indifferently, but with completeness. But the boy was not appeased.

Elder Taken to Task.

"Well, if you want to know, we're doing our little bit for the country. It ain't much, but I—last when you you did your last!"

It was a shrewd thrust. The gray-haired man's hand went up, and he gasped:

"Toucher!"

Then came a quaint little scene.

One workman nearby, waiting for his train, expressed an opinion which reflected upon the gray-haired man.

Another, after a moment's gaze, bent forward toward our turbulent little marrow-cock and whispered a word in his ear.

I have rarely seen such pluck and misery combined as I saw a moment afterward on the boy's face. But he never flinched. He called his little company to attention, saluted in their presence, and begged the gray-haired man's pardon.

The latter suddenly became the incarnation of the tale, shook hands with the boy warmly, colored his compliment with a quiet remark that there were, alas, no Roberts when he was a boy, released, and went away. I know that he was waiting for the Blackfriars train, but he had an instinct shared by few. Otherwise he would never have been the great cavalry leader that he is.

He left the rest of us wondering whether we most admired the boy or the man. But we had no doubt that in these strong days the Boy Scouts, if they are led as that little dozen under Roberts were led, have come into their kingdom. Apart from mere official recognition, great is the dignity of their fellowship today.

During state fair week when thousands of people from all over Indiana are attracted to the capital city, Indianapolis business men will conduct an Indianapolis-made exhibit when they placed their valuable in the downtown store windows will be filled with displays of local products of all sorts.

MRS. HARRY LEHR.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The beautiful jewels belonging to Mrs. Harry Lehr are causing her considerable anxiety.

She arrived with her husband from Paris without the gems.

earing that communication with London by Boulogne might be severed, they placed their valuable in the American bank in Paris and hurried to the war.

## GERMANS DO EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO KEEP DUTCH FRIENDSHIP

ANXIOUS THAT HOLLANDERS REMAIN NEUTRAL, SO THEY MAY HAVE RIGHT OF WAY ACROSS COUNTRY TO ESCAPE IF NECESSARY

By H. S. SPARKWICH.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 13.—With the Dutch army mobilized and her people determined to cut the dikes and flood their fields rather than endure invasion, the Germans continue their policy of courting Holland's favor. Undoubtedly, Dutch neutrality will never be violated by Germany, they affirm. Dutch travelers in Germany find that nothing is too good for them.

One reason for this is the peculiar situation of Antwerp. The Scheldt, on which the beleaguered city lies, passes through Dutch territory for several miles before entering the North sea.

It is very probable that the British will wish to send a fleet of war vessels up this Dutch river to relieve Antwerp. The British will ask Holland's permission. Will she grant it?

Here is her dilemma. If she refuses she will offend Great Britain, which may in great measure be depended upon to maintain Dutch neutrality, just as Belgium's neutrality is being defended.

Kaiser Dominates Dutch.

But if she yields the Kaiser may construe the permission as an act of hostility and his present friendly attitude will be changed to an exhibition of the mailed fist.

Meanwhile the German campaign of seduction goes on everywhere. Several Dutch business men today showed me a number of letters received from Germany, obviously designed to ferment suspicion and hatred of England.

I met three Dutch women just arrived from Germany. All had received papers and postlets. The word "Holländisch" being equivalent to "Open, easy," whenever a German soldier appeared.

A writer in the Rotterdam Courant tells of the extraordinary efforts in courtesy made by the staff of "Holland" on discovering that a Hollander had come among them.

The Dutchman was taken about shown things that are ordinarily kept secret, and in every way made to feel that nothing was too much trouble for the Germans providing only they were driving with a Hollander.

But in Queen Wilhelmina's proclamation to her people asking them to stand neutral, even to their speech (which significantly is addressed only to the people of southern Holland, north Brabant, Limburg and Friesland), there is a perceptible undercurrent of fear of the Hohenzollerns. Here is an extract:

"The Netherlands, being surrounded by warring powers, each of which maintains friendly relations with us, it is of the highest importance that the neutrality proclaimed by our government should not only be maintained by the government itself, but also by every Dutchman personally. To achieve this end not only should every citizen refrain from acts of participation, which are legally punishable, but also refrain from expressions of opinion by word or by letter. The attitude of every Dutchman should be absolutely neutral on the lines of honest and good faith."

The Dutchman should be absolutely neutral on the lines of honest and good faith. By the adoption of this attitude have we the best means of securing the maintenance of our neutrality by the warring nations.

"The assurance that the neutrality of our country will be maintained cannot be given, and it is for this reason that the government is compelled to give the following advice in case our neutrality is broken: and one of the warring nations invade our country:

Advice to Her Subjects.

"In the first place, it is the duty of every of the military power to resist the invaders; and if this task is left to the military the enemy is bound to join.

At 4 p. m. on the following day (Sunday), the train was held up at Belfort on the frontier, and the passengers were informed that fighting was going on within a mile of the railway. Food and drink were unobtainable; and although two of the passengers had passports from Sir Edward Grey, they were not allowed to go into the town to obtain refreshments.

Eventually Paris was reached in the early hours of Monday morning, and here everywhere was confusion. All travelers had to go to the various consuls to obtain their identity, and the English party were informed that they could not proceed to Dieppe until the following day. On every hand the French displayed the utmost cordiality to the English, and when it was known that England had declared war upon Germany, their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Englishmen were embraced and everywhere the cry was heard "Vive l'Angleterre!"

At 8 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the party started for Dieppe, and again the utmost difficulty was experienced in obtaining food. Numerous troop trains were on the road, and the soldiers sang alternately the French and English national anthems. It was 8 a. m. on Thursday before the party arrived in London, after a memorable and eventful journey.

"I can't tell you what a fuss they made of the English people," said my informant. "You have only to speak English and they shake hands with you. But they were very depressed until they heard that England had

gone to the war."

RODMAN WANAKER.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Rodman Wanaker, who gave the silver altar, containing \$40,000, to the church at Sandringham, in memory of King Edward, has placed his extensive premises in Pall Mall and the entire staff at the disposal of the Red Cross.

# Remember This Is Hat Week

## SURVIVORS BRING STORY OF DEATH IN FROZEN NORTH

### PART OF THE EXPEDI- TION PERISHED

#### Others Marooned on Arctic Island for Months With Little Food

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Eight white men and an Eskimo family, survivors of the wrecked Canadian exploring ship Karluk, are safe aboard the revenue cutter Bear, after being marooned on frozen Wrangell Island since last January. A relayed wireless dispatch from the Bear received here tonight said she was due at Nome, Alaska, today.

The dispatch told of the death of three of the explorers on the island, George S. Malloch, geologist; Bjarne Mamen, assistant topographer, and John Brady, seaman.

The Karluk carried a party of an arctic expedition sent out by the Canadian government under Vilhjalmur Stefansson. There were 23 white men aboard her. Capt. Robert Bartlett and 11 others reached Wrangell Island but eight never have been heard from. Bartlett with three companions were ashore near Point Barrow when the Karluk was carried out to sea by the ice. They made their way to Collinson's point carrying word of the vessel's plight to the outside world.

#### Cutter on Rescue Mission.

The Bear was sent north from Nome in July, as soon as she could make her way through the ice, to pick up the marooned explorers. It was thought that the party had plenty of food and would not suffer greatly while awaiting rescue. Until early in July it was believed that all of the Karluk's crew had found safety on Wrangell Island. Then it was learned that two parties of four had not joined the others. The missing were:

Henry Beuchat, Paris, anthropologist; Allister Forbes Mackay, Edinburgh, surgeon.

L. Murray Foxfield, Hants, England, oceanographer.

Alexander Anderson, Second Officer; Charles Bartlett and Seaman; John Brady, Archibald King and Thomas Morris.

#### Captain's Report.

Captain Cochran's report said:

"Bear is now returning to Nome with the following members of the Canadian Arctic expedition: Munro, Williamson, McKinley Hadley, Ohat, Tenupiemian, Maurer, Eskimo family.

"All doing well under care of the surgeon. Will arrive Nome Sunday. Party was rescued by schooner King and Wing on September 7, transferred to Bear September 8. Latitude 68 degrees 55 minutes north longitude 175 degrees 30 minutes west.

Malloch and Mamen died of nephritis. Brady accidentally shot. There are eight missing persons who never reached Wrangell Island. The Bear reached within 12 miles of Herald Island. Poor weather and heavy ice unable to land on the island but no signs of life."

Padded moving vans. The Pikes Peak Transfer and Storage Co. Phone 160.

"Line" Eyeglasses are made to order glasses here on the premises. "A perfect fit."

Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction

250. LOME, 1 NO. Optician, Room 1, 3 and 5 Nichols Block

20 & Tejon. Over Woolworth's 10c Store

STEAMER DROWNED ASHORE  
DURING GALE; PASSENGERS  
AND CREW STAY ON SHIP

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—The steamer Atlantic City, which plies between New York and this city, and which was blown ashore on the shoals half a mile off the upper beach during a gale shortly before noon today, was still hard aground at a late hour tonight.

The 81 passengers and the crew of 18 refused to leave the vessel, all expressing confidence that she would be floated at high water early tomorrow. Federal life guards, who stood by from the time the ship struck the shoals came in at midnight. They said she had withstood the pounding well. The Atlantic City is in constant communication with the shore by wireless.

STOP HEADACHE,  
PAIN, NEURALGIA  
Don't suffer. Get a headache  
pill of Dr. James' Headache Powder.  
It's the old-time headache relief acts almost magically. Send some to the drug store  
for a dime package and a few more  
after you take a powder and you  
will wonder what became of the  
headache, neuralgia and pain. Stop suffering, it's needless. Be sure you get what  
you ask for.

You can clear your head and relieve  
a dull, splitting or violent throbbing  
ache in a moment with a Dr.  
James' Headache Powder. This  
old-time headache relief acts almost magi-  
cally. Send some to the drug store  
for a dime package and a few more  
after you take a powder and you  
will wonder what became of the  
headache, neuralgia and pain. Stop suffer-  
ing, it's needless. Be sure you get what  
you ask for.

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 14.—About 10,000 persons assembled on the campus of the University of California today and participated in the first of a series of mass meetings planned under the auspices of the San Francisco Examiner with universal peace as the in-  
utive.

A resolution adopted, which will be forwarded to President Wilson, asks that steps be taken to cause a cessation of European hostilities and a general peace seal to this end.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES  
OUT WEST  
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STATIONERY  
113 Pikes Peak Ave.

## RESULTS OF GERMAN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AT ANTHE



## GEN. PAU IS HERO OF FRENCH NATION

### Veteran of War of 1870 Wins

#### Victories and Is Praised for Successes

##### BY GEORGES DUFRESNE

(Staff Correspondent of the International News Service)

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Perhaps the most dramatic figure in the great European war up to now is Gen. Paul Pau, the aged French veteran of the war of 1870, who is now leading a part of the French army against the Germans over the same territory where he was a commander and lost one arm 44 years ago.

At the beginning of the war, General Pau was sent to the front and in a short time, after the French had met their first reverses at the hands of the aged British and French troops. Five correspondents who ventured out were arrested and threatened with incarceration in the fortress until the end of the war.

This was familiar ground to General Pau, and in a few weeks he retrieved the losses of the French in Lorraine. He knew the country, he knew the Germans, and, above all, the dramatic circumstances of being led by a hero of 1870 over the same roads he traveled then, had a remarkable stimulating effect upon the French troops.

#### French Love Romance.

All Frenchmen love romance. Impressive coincidences thrill them. They are inspired by the white-haired, unaimed veterans who seemed to them a symbol of the Franco-Prussian war and they retrieved themselves in Lorraine.

It then developed that General Pau, unknown to the public at the time, was transferred to command the French left wing against the German main army in northern France. On September 1, the anniversary of the decisive battle of Sedan, when 400,000 French, British and Germans were in a fierce conflict within a few miles of that historic battlefield, General Pau was in command of the French in close cooperation with the British commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Sir John French.

That battle might have developed into a decisive engagement that would have settled the fate of Paris as did the battle of Sedan, where Marshal MacMahon surrendered and Napoleon III became a German prisoner.

That General Pau was at the front, again defending Paris against his old enemy, thrilled every Parisian and Pau's name was on every tongue in the boulevards.

#### Popular Hero of People

During the war of 1870 General Pau was a general even then, was not involved in any of the disastrous defeats administered by the Prussians. By superior strategy or perhaps good fortune, Pau then won, for the most part, victories. For that reason General Pau has been an idol and popular hero with the French people for almost half a century.

General Pau must emphatically is not a disciple of Napoleon. He does not believe in Napoleonic tactics in war. The fact that he was in command of the left on the first of this month was therefore taken as significant. It was predicted that Pau might soon supersede Gen. Joseph Joffre as generalissimo of the French army.

Joffre, also a veteran of the war of 1870 though he was then only 14 years old, is a profound student in Napoleonic strategy. At the beginning of this war he adopted the tactics of Napoleon and sent his army in several places to strike the Germans in several places at once. That was Napoleon's idea to strike first, strike in many places and strike often.

The French generals of 1870 abandoned Napoleon's methods and Joffre was among those who said that this was responsible for the defeat of France in that war.

#### First Met Reverses.

But evidently the French military authorities at the war office did not agree with Joffre. In the first four weeks of the war of 1914 the French were more or less beaten. They met reverses in Alsace and Lorraine and they were pushed back in the north.

The Germans crossed the frontier. Suddenly M. Millerand took the helm.

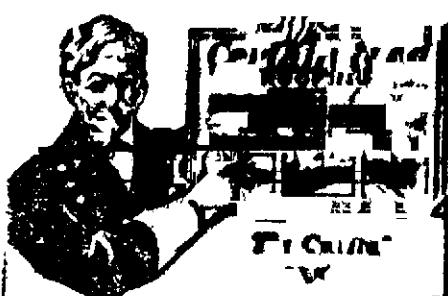
Napoleonic tactics were abandoned. The French forces were concentrated against the main German army in the north. General Pau was called back from Lorraine and placed in command of the French main left. There were those who said that he would soon be commander-in-chief of the French forces and that the split of Napoleon would no longer fight the battles of France. In this the greatest of all wars.

France has the greatest of all wars. France Gen. Paul Pau was placed in supreme command of the French army.

He should be survived the war and should be victorious what dramatic triumph it would be. Fiction does not contain a parallel for such an achievement.

## VALLEY OF MARNE IS SCENE OF DESOLATION

### Thousands Unmarked Graves Dot Country; No One Is Allowed at Front



It is better to buy roofing from a big company that can back up its goods when called upon than to buy from the little fellow who may not make good when his roofing falls down. When you buy

## Certain-teed ROOFING

you are protected by a legal guarantee of 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply, and 15 years for 3-ply, and this guarantee is backed by the biggest roofing mills in the world.

### PUBLIC CONCERN

#### As Seen by the General

Public concern is the greatest asset that any house or business has. It is better to be known than to be unknown.

There are degrees of public confidence. If you are a minus quantity, or a plus quantity, or a neutral quantity, no one is for or against such a house. But if a condition can arise to where the house or its business is known, and after the house is built, then the house is well known, then the business is well known, then the confidence will then be increased.

A plus or minus sign is an ordinary to the approval or disapproval of the public, not of the house. If the goods are not represented, or if the goods are not in accordance with the ethics of good business, public opinion will drop to a minus quantity and the house will be known as a bad business, with its competitors whose business ideals are on a higher and more solid artery plane. If the goods are established, the public's opinion of the house are right, the house will continue to be known with that house and will help to build it up.

The plus sign of public confidence is the best asset to the name of a house or business that considers service to its customers, absolute integrity with reference to its goods, and high ideals in its business policies. Increasing the plus sign increases the mere earning of dividends. A well satisfied community of customers is the key to the success of any house of business, and having a stable, high dividend will be sure to follow.

Certified Roofing in rolls or shingles, is sold at a reasonable price everywhere by dealers who believe in giving unsurpassed quality at a fair margin of profit.

### Certified Roofing Mfg. Co. Inc.

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T. W. 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646

# IMPORTS 1/4 OFF 1/4

The new fall stock of imports and domestic are in, including Tartan Checks, Glenrothes Plaids, Fancy and Dress Wards, Blue Sashes and Tassels. The goods are from the largest and best mills in England with the manufacturing stamp on them, and guaranteed.

Bills made-to-measure, 1-4 off.

**Geo. J. Gatterer**

Colorado Springs' Popular Price Tailor

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## UNCLE SAM HOLDING OUT OLIVE BRANCH TO NATIONS OF EUROPE

### Pres. Wilson Would Act as Mediator in Case Kaiser Manifests Desire to Discuss Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The American government in the hope that some common ground might be found for an acceptance by the belligerents of President Wilson's original tender of good offices looking toward mediation, sent official and diplomatic Washington on the alert today for a possible exchange of peace terms between the belligerents.

Notwithstanding the vigorously phrased statements through official channels last week that Great Britain, France and Russia would not make peace until they had decisively defeated Germany, if she was admitted in many quarters here that a favorable answer from Emperor William to the American government's inquiry might change the entire aspect of the situation.

**U. S. as Mediator.**

Such a reply, it was agreed, would set the machinery for peace-making in motion, even though hostilities might not cease, the discussion of the peace terms being carried on through the

### FRENCH OFFENSIVE LEADS TO VICTORY

**General Joffre Tells of How  
T-1st of Our Army Was  
Achieved**

PARIS, Sept. 13.—General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, today received the following message from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army:

"The battle of the last five days has ended in an undecided victory. The retreat of the first, second and third German armies is hastening before our left and at our center, in turn, the fourth German army is commanding to fall back to the north from Vitry-le-François and from Sermalle-les-Bains (in the province of Marne, 17 miles E. of Vitry-le-François).

"Moreover, the enemy has left upon the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war. Also, in gaining ground we have made many prisoners. Our troops show evidence of the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary efforts made by the Germans in their attempt to resist our vehemence."

"Our vigorous retaking of the offensive has determined the success. Every officer, subaltern and soldier has responded in my call. All merit well from the fatherland."

**(Signed)**

**JOFFRE**

In making the above message public, General Gallieni added this:

"The military governor of Paris is happy to bring this message to the knowledge of the troops under my command. He adds his own felicitations to the army of Paris for the part it had in the operations."

"He felicitates also the troops of the French army upon the efforts which they made during this period and which efforts should be continued with us relaxation."

**(Signed)**

**GALLIENI**

### Why not Made-to-Your-Order Paint?

Paint your paint to suit surface and weather conditions and let it so blends well with the surroundings of your house.

### Red Seal White Lead

Paints, Size, Filler, Etc.

and Dutch Boy linseed oil mixed right on the job and tinted the desired colors make perfect paint.

You get not only the colors you want but a sure-result paint—so fine it anchors into the empty sap pores and stays on till it wears out.

Ask your dealer for our Owner's Painting Guide to help you to color selection. It will be very helpful.

**NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY**

## ALLIES DELIVER IRRIBLE BLOW ON RETIRING GERMAN FORCES

### British Report to Embassy in Washington Reviews Operations for Four Days

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—"The enemy is in retreat along the whole line west of the Meuse," said a statement issued by the British war office and announced today at the embassy here. The statement added that the Germans had suffered greatly in morale, besides encountering heavy losses in personnel and material, the entire artillery of one army corps 160 guns being captured by the allies.

The official communiqué of the British war office, dated yesterday, was received here tonight. It follows:

"Summary of operations of British and French armies during the last four days:

#### Summary of Operations.

"September 6.—Southward advance of German right reached its extreme points, Coulommiers and Provin. Movement was covered by a large flanking force west of line of river Ourcq. Southward movement of enemy left his right wing in dangerous position, as he had evacuated the Creil-Senlis-Compiègne region through which his advance had been pushed.

Ally's attack exposed wing in flank and front.

"On the eighth, covering force was brought to action on the line based upon the Paris defenses and brought to action on the line Nanteuil-Houilles-Meaux. Main portion of enemy's right wing attacked frontally by British army, which had been transferred from the north to the east of Paris and by French corps advancing alongside of it on line Creil-Coulommiers-Senlis.

"Combined operations have up to present been completely successful. German outer flank was forced back as far as Ourcq. There it made a strong defense and executed several vigorous counter attacks, but was unable to beat off pressure of French advance.

"Main body of enemy's right wing

endeavored to defend line of Grand Morin river and then that of the Petit Morin. Pressed back over both of these rivers and threatened on its right, owing to defeat of the covering force by the allied left, the German right then retreated over the Marne.

"On September 10 British army, with portion of French forces on its left, crossed river below Château-Thierry, movement which obliged enemy's force west of Ourcq, already assailed by French corps, forming extreme left of allies, to give way and retreat northward in direction of Soissons.

**RUSSIANS WIN GREAT BATTLE**

#### AFTER 17 DAYS' FIGHTING

"Today a brilliant Russian victory is reported, in which 30,000 prisoners and several hundred guns were taken. This is probably the immediate result of the Tannazow action."

A dispatch to Lloyd's News from Petrograd says:

"Two Austrian armies are surrounded and 80,000 prisoners have been taken, including 500 officers from one army and 800 from another. The surrender of both armies is impending. The Germans are again moving troops from the east to the west."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram from Paris says:

"The Main army, under General von Aufenberg, has lost 300 officers, 20,000 soldiers and 40 guns; and that the second Austrian army has lost 300 officers 500 soldiers and 70,000 men. The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive."

A message from Petrograd to the Paris Journal states that the Russians have taken 180,000 prisoners and that other captures are imminent.

#### REVIEW OF SITUATION

#### GIVEN OUT BY EMBASSY

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A cablegram received here today by Col. Nicolaie Golejewski, military attaché of the Russian embassy, from the Russian general staff in Petrograd reads as follows:

"The operations in the region of Krasnik and Tannazow have ended in our complete victory over the northern Austrian armies which have been driven beyond the river Sen. Great successes also have been attained in the fighting west of Lemberg, between Rawe Ruska and the river Dunajec. Up to the present, the capture of over 200 officers and 30,000 men and a great number of guns and machine guns has been reported. Further details of our latest victory are still coming in."

#### ACCOUNT OF FIGHTING

#### IN GALICIAN FIELD

Colonel Golejewski also received from the Imperial Russian general staff an official account of the battles of Galicia, including operations against the Austrians and Austro-German armies from August 23 to September 12. It is dated from Petrograd today and is as follows:

"The total strength of the Austrian troops engaged in the east battle in the region of Lublin and Tannazow is estimated as being over 40 infantry divisions, and 11 divisions of cavalry, with numerous military contingents, totaling 1,000,000 men and 2,500 guns. The main force of the enemy, about 400,000 strong, was deployed on the line from the Zavistow to Tannazow, in order afterward to finish Great Britain and Russia. At the very moment when Mr. Carnegie was speaking, however, the troops of the Austro-German army, consisting of over 200 battalions in the region of Lwow (Lemberg), the left flank was protected by a group of several German and Austrian divisions and was still."

"Our army of the center is already north of Lublin, while those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier. The morale, endurance and ardor of our troops and those of our allies are admirable. The pursuit will be continued with all our energy. The government of the republic may well be proud of the army which it has equipped." (Signed)

**JOFFRE**

According to Mr. Carnegie, he believes that William II's explanations can change attitude."

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Perkins-Shearer  
Clothes

Boys like 'em because  
they are mainly clothes.  
Others like  
them because they  
make their boys look  
"smart" and aristocratic.

Dad likes  
them for the same reason,  
plus the economy,  
because Perkins-Shearer clothes cost less  
at the year's end.

July of Styles  
Suits and Overcoats to  
choose from.

With an extra pair of  
pants thrown in, \$5.

Perkins-Shearer Co.

ENTY INDISPENSABLE  
RECORDS  
No. 13 Handicrafts  
Bolts Sold by Kreisler.

Net R. Wills  
Expert on Victrolas  
22 E. KIOWA

JEWEL HEATER  
Hot Blast Heater on the  
market. We can show you.

Den Hardware Co.  
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EXCURSION

Mapleton Park  
the Illinois Industrial Railway  
every day.

ROUND TRIP \$1.50

First day's eating in Colorado.

Every nation delighted

in the

excursions and feasts

and feasts and feasts

## RELIGIOUS LIFE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Must Keep Pace With Intel-  
lectual Development, Says  
Dr. Slocum

Plans for the development of the religious life in Colorado college were discussed last night by President William F. Slocum and the men of the institution at a meeting in Conduit hall. Dr. Slocum, Prof. E. L. Hickox of the department of physical education and several of the students gave brief addresses.

The meeting was planned last spring when a number of the students met at the president's residence to discuss plans for this year. It was then decided to hold a general meeting of the men at the beginning of this term.

Immediately preceding the meeting last night, the men met at dinner at the commons in Conduit hall.

President Frank Evans of the College Y. M. C. A. called the meeting to order and introduced Prof. Hickox, who is starting his first year at the institution and who is deeply interested in college Y. M. C. A. work. The physical culture director spoke of the supreme importance of the religious life in college and how necessary it is to keep it in the forefront in Colorado college.

### Importance of Religious Life

President Slocum followed and made the principal address of the evening. He began by referring to a meeting which made him think of the famous "hay stack" group of Williams college students, who, while seeking shelter from a storm, gave themselves to the service of God and started the movement for foreign missions.

"Without doubt the largest academic life has come into the college," he said. "This necessarily must become more and more complicated. With all this comes the question: Is the religious life to keep pace with the growth of the intellectual life?" We are here to meet this inquiry, which thrusts itself upon every member of the faculty and every student.

"If the religious and ethical life is to be maintained, it will be because everyone who believes in religion and morality unites to make them a power in the life of the college. It is not enough to say they are of the highest importance; we must join hands and make them first."

### Urge Personal Interest.

"How shall this be done? Not by turning away from other duties. I wish everyone in the college had a personal relation to us in church in the city. I believe everyone can find ought to have such a relation; but the first duty of each and every one on this campus is to the highest interests of Colorado college. Its religious life must be maintained at the greatest point of efficiency. There is a service every Sunday in the college year. Stand behind that service genuinely, loyally and constantly. If it is not supported by students and faculty, that hurts the religious life of the college. The regular morning service during the week is another part of the religious life of the college. Let us do everything in our power to make that an opportunity for worship. Irreverence and carelessness in the chapel exercises injures the religious life."

The Christian associations are another part of this Christian life and everyone who does work in the associations faithfully, on its committees and in its various forms of activity will help further the best.

"If the college is developing into larger educational efficiency the religious life must rise to the higher level. The church must be greater to-day in its grasp of the world problems than it was a hundred years ago, or it will fail in its mission."

### Sacrifice Must Be Made.

Committee meetings, organization, discussion at board meetings do not constitute the spiritual life of a religious movement. Evil can be conquered only by personal work and above all, by the characters of earnest men and women. There must be board meetings, but they are a very small part of religious efficiency. A committee meeting is sometimes a means of avoiding one's duty. It is the personal lives and work of individuals that really count. The better religious life will come if we are willing to make sacrifices to give up other things for it. What is to be the first duty in this year?

"The great thing is that every one should by his honesty, his purity, his courtesy, his justice, his thoughtfulness impress others that noble living is the great power for religious influence. Virtue more important than orthodoxy, than board meetings, is the life and character of each one of us if we could band ourselves together to live Christ-like lives so that every day and everywhere we should make others believe in right living by our own earnest and true lives. If this college would indeed be a great power and then what is God would dominate this year from its beginning to its end."

State Secretary Kennedy of the college Y. M. C. A. football manager at Boulder last year, and Mrs. Baker of Texas university, enforced strongly the thought that the Christian life characterizes the best the strongest man has to give and should be health of the Colorado college. He is a great man and in defeat has shown it to the world and affected the men of the local institution.

At any rate, when his distinctive grandeur, another urged him to do as she did—to use "Mother's Friend," there is ample reason for the right kind of advice.

It is to furnish plenly to the to take away the strain on the ligaments, to relieve the tension and tendons so apt to get aggravated menses, morning twitches of the limbs and so is applied externally.

In the nature of things, a "Mother's Friend" but no effective has it been found in a splendid lady is on sale in stores throughout the United States. It is for voluntary subscriptions have been placed in the banks and at the offices of The Gazette and the Telegraph.

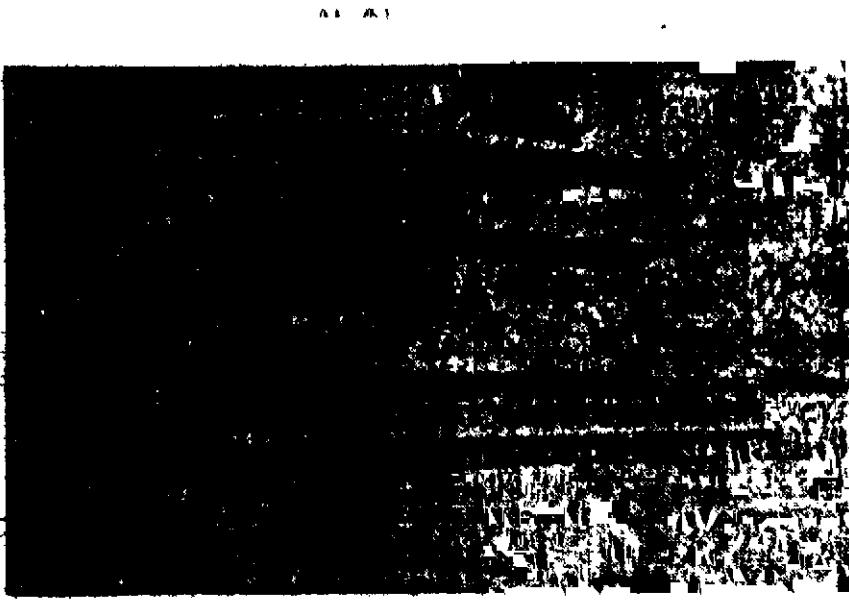
Red Cross Workers  
to Meet Tomorrow

S. P. Morris of Denver, who has charge of raising Red Cross relief funds in the mountain states, will address the committee of 100 in the council chambers at the city hall tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Several other speakers will be present.

Plans for a campaign for the fund probably will be discussed. No organized campaign has been conducted yet, though 1913 has been enlisted by the society. It is for voluntary subscriptions have been placed in the banks and at the offices of The Gazette and the Telegraph.

## Aviator Cooke Here for Tomorrow's Flight

Course of Air Trip to Pueblo Not Decided



Weldon B. Cooke, who will attempt flight from Colorado Springs to Pueblo. The aviator will be here for the trip tomorrow.

Aviator Weldon B. Cooke, who expects to fly from Colorado Springs to Pueblo (opposite) arrived here yesterday with his biplane and is making preparations for the trip. The machine has been assembled and will be on exhibition in the vacant lot adjoining the Markskeffel garage today.

The flight probably will start from Washburn Field tomorrow if the weather conditions are satisfactory. The time for the flight will be announced later. If Cooke succeeds in making the trip a new distance record

will be set.

**SANTA CLAUS IS ROBBED  
OF TOYS BY WAR LORDS**

Strife in Europe Will Result in Scarcity of Playthings; Prices Will Be Greatly Advanced

More American-made toys will be sold this Christmas than ever in the history of toyland.

Children will find great difficulty in buying the red-headed monkeys, which climb and strut about when a string is wound.

The soldiers that parade with unsteady but precise steps in bright uniforms will also be difficult to obtain, and those that are to be had will cost from 10 to 50 per cent more than they cost last year.

The Buoyant war has previously impeded the market for toys and the children of parents who have adopted means to increase the income of their children have suffered.

Germany is the greatest producer of toys in the world. The main shipments for the American market leave that country early in August. This year thousands of dollars' worth of toys are stored on German wharves and will not be shipped in time to reach America by Christmas.

Colorado Springs stores handling toys have received only a limited supply in their early shipments. The war has prevented the shipping of their main supply.

We queried the cost for toys at the outbreak of the war, a dealer said yesterday, "and the prices were in many instances 50 per cent higher than those of last year. I do not believe that the market has received more than 20 per cent of its usual foreign shipments, and we will have to fill in our stock with American-made goods."

The war will prove to be a boom for American-made toys. Many manufacturers are now making mechanical toys but they are sold for prices that are higher than is asked for those of foreign makes.

Santa Claus great American army of helpers is working overtime in order that the children may not be disappointed.

Christmas tree decorations will also be scarce. Approximately \$7,000,000 worth of toys are imported annually.

**EXCURSION RATE TO DENVER**

For the benefit of those wishing to attend the meeting of the Mountain bodies and the "Billy" Sunday meetings in Denver next Saturday, Sept. 20 to 20 the Colorado & Southern lines have granted a special round trip rate of \$2.25. Tickets may be purchased in advance at city ticket office 118 East Pikes Peak Ave. Good going September 14, 15 and 17, bearing limit of September 20.

**Personal Mention**

Miss Agnes Donaldson leaves today for the south, where she will attend the Agnes Scott college at Atlanta, Ga.

Berne H. McAlpin, who has been in New York on a business trip, is expected to return to Colorado Springs today.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Woolard will go to Denver this morning, where Mr. Woolard will attend the Shrine convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waters of Denver are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Boyle of 418 East Union street.

Mrs. E. L. Timmons of 518 North Nevada avenue had a guest over the weekend. Miss Florence Kerr of San Antonio, Tex., who is returning to her home after a several month's visit in Southern California.

C. E. Daniels, immigration agent of the Rock Island who has been in Colorado Springs for the last two days on business, connected with the sale of state lands in El Paso county, returned to Denver last night.

Plans for a campaign for the fund probably will be discussed. No organized campaign has been conducted yet, though 1913 has been enlisted by the society. It is for voluntary subscriptions have been placed in the banks and at the offices of The Gazette and the Telegraph.

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## WOMAN LOSSES LEG IN SIRIUS CAR COLLISION

A. A. Haskin Seriously Injured in  
Accident on Broadmoor Line  
Yesterday Morning

In a head-on collision between two Broadmoor street cars near the Broadmoor terminal early yesterday morning, A. A. Haskin of 702 West Pikes Peak avenue, motorman on the outbound car, sustained such severe injuries that it was found necessary to amputate his right leg. The operation was successful and he is expected to recover.

Only two passengers were on the car at the time of the accident and both, together with the others of the train crew, escaped practically uninjured. Conductor Hanna, on the inbound car, was standing on the front platform and jumped just in time to escape being caught in the collision and probably seriously injured.

The inbound car was telescoped into the outbound car the entire front end of the latter being shattered.

The accident was due to an error in a report made the superintendent at the barns early yesterday morning. A Canon car was derailed at Las Animas street while being turned around and in some manner it was reported to be a Broadmoor car. A special car was sent out on the Broadmoor line in charge of Motorman Haskin and Conductor Hanna. The special followed the regular car at such a distance that they were at no time in sight of each other.

The cars met on the big curve just east of the Broadmoor terminal. Both were traveling at a fair rate of speed and neither motorman could stop his car in time to avoid a serious collision. Although Hanna jumped Haskin apparently was unable to get out of the vestibule on his car before the crash came and he was pinned between the two cars when they telescoped. He was immediately rushed to St. Francis hospital in the police ambulance. The inbound car was in charge of Motorman Kendrick and Conductor Humphrey. Both passengers were on the inbound car.

When a boy Cooke was a great lover of birds and scientists told him that he had something of the bird instinct in him. "Now I can do something that the birds can't," he said. "I love the sky and answer the call to go aloft because my whole life centers around the sensations of flying."

**LOS ANGELES MAN IS**

## COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Published every day in the time of The Gazette  
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1914

## SETTLE IT NOW

IN President Wilson's appeal—or, more properly, demand—that the Colorado coal strike be settled without further delay, he says:

This is a time when everything should be done that is possible for men to do to see that all untoward and threatening circumstances of every sort are taken out of the life of the people of the United States.

The strike has been under way for just a year. It is like an old sore; few remember what caused it, how it began, who was originally to blame, or what the real issues were or are. We only know that it remains with us a constant threat, a sinister menace to our prosperity and security.

For nearly five months the strike district has been at peace, but solely because of the presence of Federal troops. They were sent there by the President with the implicit instruction that the State must immediately adopt effective measures to restore its authority. The legislature was called in special session and voted a million-dollar bond issue, but it is extremely doubtful whether anything else that it did will, in the event of the recurrence of former conditions, prevent a repeat of the results.

The biggest obstacle in the way of a settlement of the strike (and it has been there from the beginning) is selfishness. Each side demands its rights, but each wants, and is trying to get, a little more. If it were possible for the leaders of both sides to get together in a spirit of absolute fairness the whole miserable quarrel could be finally and justly settled in an hour.

## TURKEY ASSERTS ITSELF

THE Turkish empire—or at least the part of it in Europe—has existed for the last century solely because of the jealousies of the European powers. Russia would have driven the Turks to the other side of the Bosphorus long ago, but for the unwillingness of England to allow Russia to control the route to India. Turkish diplomacy has usually managed to profit by every outbreak between the powers, and its object has been to do what it could to enhance their jealousies.

Last year when the Balkan allies quarreled among themselves over the division of the spoils, the Moslems took advantage of the situation and recaptured Adrianople, substantially increasing the small bit of territory left them in Europe. And now, apparently, the Turks are trying to profit by the general war. Germany, whose policy has for years been directed toward the building up of influence in Turkey, has sought industriously since the outbreak of war to win the active aid of the Sultan in the field. The influence of the allies has, of course, been exerted to persuade the Turks to remain neutral. Clearly, the government is on the fence, for while protesting its neutrality, it gives frequent indications of abandoning that position.

The immediate effect of Turkey's advent in the field would be to bring Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria into the war. Thus there would be a renewal of the combat of two years ago with the same forces on each side, except that Roumania would be added to the Balkan Alliance. Turkey could do nothing to aid Germany and Austria, for the three last named countries could easily handle the Moslem armies, leaving Serbia and Montenegro free to continue their invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Another evidence of the new-found courage of the Turks is shown in the announcement that they have abrogated the treaties whereby foreigners in the Moslem empire enjoy extraterritorial rights. This is an arrangement for assuring the safety of Americans and Europeans in countries whose laws and court procedure are not regarded with confidence. Until a few years ago such an arrangement was in effect in Japan. If an American or a European was arrested on any charge, or became otherwise involved with the law, he was tried before a consul or judge appointed by his own government.

The plan is no longer used in Japan

because the government there is capable of guaranteeing justice, but in Turkey it might, and probably would, be impossible in times of stress for a foreigner to receive a fair trial. For instance, only a few years ago there were wholesale massacres of Christians, and if it had not been for the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by foreigners their plight would have been hopeless. But under the treaty agreements their cases were tried before the American consul, with full assurance of fairness and justice.

It is not surprising that all of the foreign ambassadors in Constantinople, including even the German representative, have protested against the repudiation of the treaties which guarantee these rights. Imagine the probable state of affairs if Turkey should go to war. There are thousands of Americans in that country, many of them missionaries in remote districts where Mohammedan fanaticism is supreme, and in such a crisis their chances of escaping alive would be small indeed with the protection of their own government removed.

It is safe to say that Turkey would not have dared to make this bluff but for the present international complications. Even the United States would be extremely reluctant to take stringent action, for fear of becoming involved in the general situation. The announcement unquestionably adds another to the list of complicated problems which our Government must face in consequence of the war.

## MONEY THROWN AWAY

AS we understand the case, the Chamber of Commerce needs all the money it can get—and considerably more. There are opportunities for the wise expenditure of \$10 for every dollar it is able to raise. Moreover, it is not an easy matter to obtain even its present revenues. It means constant activity to keep the membership list up to the highest possible mark, and urgent appeals to the civic pride of the City, the County and other large individual contributors.

Remembering all this it is nothing less than amazing to note the Coal-Oil-Johnny generosity with which the directors have donated \$500 for an aeroplane flight from this city to Pueblo next Tuesday. The flight is one of the attractions of the state fair in that city, and apparently the directors there thought it would be a clever idea to "touch" Colorado Springs for a part of the expense.

True, it is expected to recoup part or all of the donation by charging an admission at Washburn Field. Recalling the relative sizes of the crowds that viewed our own aeroplane exhibition three years ago from Deadhead Hill and from the grandstand, we predict that the Chamber of Commerce will get back about enough of its money to pay the gatekeeper. Nevertheless, the managers of the Pueblo State Fair are to be congratulated on their enterprise in putting one over.

## OPEN PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 100 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]

## DEFENDING GERMANY

To the Editor of The Gazette: I have been a citizen of the United States since 1862, and have had the opportunity to get in social and business contact with all classes and nationalities. As a close observer and in strict compliance with my German teaching until a youth of 19, and having learned the German fundamental rules of justice, honesty, economic industries and morality, I found a great difference in the fundamental rules and laws of the different individuals and nations, and the heads thereof. The daily question is—why has Germany become the leading nation of the world? Because education, honesty and justice have been applied by its government for all its people, and therefore Socialists and all classes in Germany are rising, as one man, to defend its loved country and its honored hopes.

There is no government on earth, not even our glorious America, that has taken care of its industrial workers, its aged, its widows and orphans, and protected its home industries like Germany. What more can be done by any government? The name of being an emperor, a king, a president or a monarch or a republic, has no weight upon the moral enforcement and justice of any country. The whole is simply a formality of a name. The principal point is the enforcement of morality and justice, which we unfortunately lack everywhere and especially in Colorado.

Why, then, shall any clear thinking, justice-loving man, or a moral and justice-loving person take part and help to ignore the moral development of the government and the German empire, which is compelled to be under a great military protection against the immoral and selfish, and mostly ignorant, combined jealous nations?

Germany, for six hundred years the growing morning star of a new civilization of industry, honesty and justice, has been compelled since its birth as the new light, to establish military protection against a horde of invaders, ignorant murderers and plunderers, led under the guise of religion and money power. Germany has freed herself. Germany's national debts are the least of any nation and therefore the most independent of all Europe. Consequently, the money lenders who wait to break her independence and make slaves for the invisible International Bankers association which is represented by three men.

This war, international money power against the moral, economical industry and independence of Germany. Break this international, speculative money system and we will have international peace and not before.

F. HERMANN.

Colorado Springs Sept. 13.



THE ONLY WAY

From Collier's Weekly.

In England the war has brought to poverty a large number of persons who were formerly well-to-do. Their tragedy is the result of a calamity that no one could foresee. No parent can be certain that his children may not some day come to poverty. There is no guarantee against it. The best insurance is to teach them to work. Probably the best gift any youth can have is the ability to cultivate the soil. That is the most permanent and universal of trades.

THE PROMISE OF AMERICA'S FUTURE.

From Collier's Weekly.

In the past and the immediate present, the war, of course, has caused us as a nation some confusion. This is being effectively remedied and will soon be in the past. For the future it is possible to say, in the words of one of the most thoughtful leaders of American finance and industry, that if we have wise leadership, the permanent result upon American industry and commerce of the present European war will be of a beneficence such as to stagger the imagination.

THE STEAMBOAT

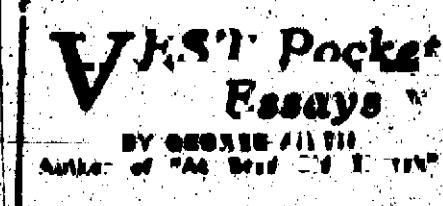
By GEORGE A. LEE

Author of "All Men Are One."

THE STEAMBOAT

The steamboat is an engine on a raft with \$11,000 worth of luggage work around it.

Steamships are built of steel and are severely plain except on the inside where the millionaire tourist is confined. Steamboats are built of wood, shingles, canvas and twine, and looks like a bridge of Babylon. If a steamboat should go into sea, the ocean would take one playful slap at it and people would be picking up



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The steam

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CORNER OF THE  
WORLD

## THE DAY'S HAPPENINGS IN SPORT CIRCLE'S

BRAVES WELL OUT IN FRONT  
WITH NO HOPES FOR GIANTS  
UNLESS PITCHERS SPEED UPMarquard Hasn't Won One Out of Last 10,  
Demaree Useless; Cards and Cubs  
Have Chance for Second.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Boston clinched its grip on first place in the National league race last week and now holds the lead by an even two-game margin over New York. The Braves defeated the Giants two games in three, and won enough additional games from the Philadelphias to bring their playing rate for the week up to the .467 mark. Meanwhile, the Giants, losing five out of nine games, were playing only at a .444 clip. This pronounced disparity shows why Stallings' men, despite their Saturday defeat by Brooklyn, are today well out in front.

The chances of the Giants regaining lost ground seems poor, unless their pitchers do much better work. Marquard has failed to win even one of his last 10 games, and Demaree has been of little use all season.

Tyler of Boston was hit rather hard his last time out, but Janies and Rudolph are pitching well, while Davis, the recruit who held the Phillies runless and hitless in one of last week's games, seems to be a find that will help the pennant chances of Stallings' men appreciably.

St. Louis and Chicago are having a pretty struggle for third place, with the advantage on the side of the Cardinals. Their double victory over Cincinnati today put them within two and a half games of the Giants. The Cubs are one game to the rear. Both are within striking distance of second place and not yet to be considered out of the pennant reckoning as the struggling pair above them should suffer losing spells.

Boston cut into Philadelphia's lead in the American league race last week, but the Red Sox are still seven and a half games distant from the world's champions. A continuation of the slumping tendencies of the Athletics have shown in the last two weeks, however, might give at least a semblance of in-

DENVER AND SIOUX CITY  
DIVIDE DOUBLE-HEADERManager Herzog Put Off Field, and  
Incidentally Presented With

Chest of Silver by Fans

Omaha and Lincoln Split; Topeka  
Wins and Rain Stops the  
Wichita Game

DENVER, Sept. 13.—Denver and Sioux City divided honors in a double-header today. The second game was called at the end of the sixth on account of darkness.

Score—First game: R.H.E.  
St. Louis 0-0-0-0-0-0-1-8-12-8  
Denver 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-12-10-3Klein, Doyle, Clarke and Crisp; Her-  
zog and Hock. R.H.E.Score—Second game: R.H.E.  
St. Louis 0-0-0-0-1-0-5-6-2  
Denver 0-0-0-0-1-0-0-1-4-0Gaspar and Murphy; Morgan, Schrie-  
ber and Spahr.

OMAHA TAKES FIRST GAME

WHILE J. COIN COPS S.A.C.L.D.

LINCOLN, Sept. 13.—Lincoln and Omaha divided today's double-header.

Score—First game: R.H.E.

Lincoln 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-4-5-0  
Omaha 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-6-12-3

Deserai and Blackburn; Triple and Frahaugh.

Score—Second game: R.H.E.  
Lincoln 0-0-0-0-1-0-0-1-2-7-1  
Omaha 0-0-0-1-0-0-0-1-4-0

Conney, Smith and Blackburn; Crabb and Neabush.

REISIGL OUTPITCHES VANCE  
AND TOPEKA BEATS ST. JOETOPEKA, Sept. 13.—Reisigl out-  
pitched Vance and Topeka defeated St. Joseph 5 to 1. The game was played on a muddy field and the visitors scored in the first inning when Topeka slipped and overthrew first and LaLambolis dropped Patterson's fly.

Score—Second game: R.H.E.

Topeka 0-0-0-0-1-2-4-5-2  
St. Joseph 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-1-7-1

Reisigl and Tammann; Vance and Schaub.

RAIN STOPS WICHITA GAME  
WITH DES MOINES LEADING

WICHITA, Sept. 13.—Rain stopped the first game of a scheduled double-header here today in the sixth inning, with the score 4 to 0 in favor of Des Moines. Wichita had rallied in the sixth and had two men on bases without an out when it began raining.

Score: R.H.E.

Des Moines 0-0-2-2-0-4-3-0  
Wichita 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-1-1

Thomas and Haley; Lamberti and Jones.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

COLUMBUS, Sept. 13.—Indianapolis 0-1,  
Cleveland, 1-1; Louisville, 4.

Milwaukee 4-5; St. Paul, 5-2.

Kansas City-Minneapolis game post-  
poned; rain.

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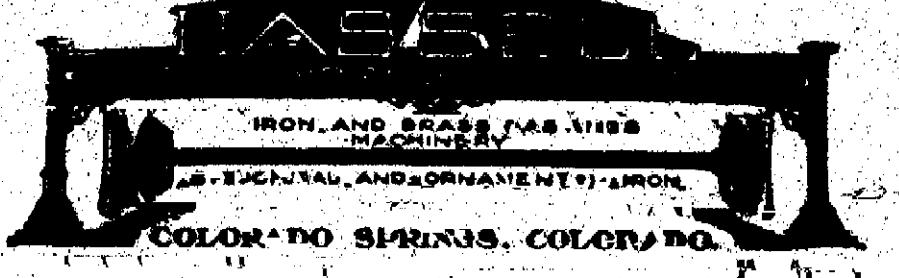
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PIREY—Brakeman, student, \$100. \$100 month, send age, postage, right. North Nevada Ave., near college. Rent reasonable. Address: M-77, Gazette.

WANTED—Man and wife for ranch, 48 E. St. Vrain, Tuesday after 6.

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WANTED—Male and female help. Henderson Employment Office, 20 E. Kipling. Phone 1916.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, 1224 N. Nevada.

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WANTED—All-around man, skilled in repairing, painting or any other kind of work. Will furnish own tools. Phone Red 424.

YOUNG LADY wants position as stenographer-bookkeeper. 7 years' experience one firm; references. M-43, Gazette.

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